2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 29 PM 1: 45

Golden Triangle Water	ASSN
Public Water System Nam	ne
130018 + 130019	The state of the s
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Syste	ms included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community P a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depend must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check a	ling on the population served by the PWS, this CCR local circulation, or provided to the customers upon a CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach co	ppy of publication, water bill or other)
☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy	of advertisement)
✓ □ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
☐ Email message (Email the message to the	address below)
☐ Other	
Date(s) customers were informed://2020	/ /2020 / /2020
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct methods used	t delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed:/	
CCR was distributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy)	Date Emailed: / / 2020
X - As a URL MSTWA. Org /2019 CCT	go denti; anylo2, pot (Provide Direct URL)
☐ As an attachment /	/ g
☐ As text within the body of the email messa	ge
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of publish	hed CCR <u>or</u> proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper:	
Date Published://	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted: / / 2020
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the foll	owing address:
CERTIFICATION	(Provide Direct URL)
I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this prabove and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further countries and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply	the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)	Ce 29/ 2020
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)	Date
Submission options (Select one me	ethod ONLY)
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov
P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	Fax: (601) 576 - 7800 **Not a preferred method due to poor clarity **

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Golden Triangle Water Association PWS#: 130018 & 130019

June 2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eutaw McShan & Tuscaloosa Aquifers and purchased from the City of West Point that has wells drawing from the Eutaw Formation & the Gordo Formation Aguifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Golden Triangle Water Association and the City of West Point have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff H. Foster at 662.418.8606. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 6:30 PM at the office located at 438 Mayhew Rd.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

PWS ID# 1	130018			FEST RESU	LTS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG		MCL Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic	Contam	inants							
8. Arsenic	N	2019	1.3	1.2 – 1.3	ppb	n/a	10	from orchards	tural deposits; runos; runoff from glass
10. Barium	N	2019	.0469	.02790469	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2019	4.2	2.5 – 4.2	ppb	100	100		m steel and pulp of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2019	1.55	.131 – 1.55	ppm	4	4	Faraire of and	tural deposits; wate

									additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2017/19	2	0	ppb		0	AL=1	5 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019	27000	26000 - 27000	PPB		0		Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection	n By-I	Products				***		···	
81. HAA5	N	2019	17	No Range	ppb	0			By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2019	1	.,74 – 1.11	mg/l	0	MDF		Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#	130019					TEST RE	SU	JLTS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collecte	ed	Level Detecte	d	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		Unit Measure- ment		MCL	3	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactiv	e Conta	minan	ts										
5. Gross Alpha	N	2018*		6.4		No Range		pCi/L			0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2018*		.38 .88		No Range		pCi/L		0		5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic	Contam	inants											
8. Arsenic	N	2018*		.9		.79		ppb	ppb n/a		ı/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass an electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2018*		.0745		.04230745		ppm	2		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*		4.6		1.4 – 4.6		ppb		100		100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19		2.5		1		ppm		1.3		AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposit- leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*		.877		.195877		ppm		4		4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2017/19		1		0	ppb			0		AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019		120000		5800 - 120000		PPB		0		0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfectio	n By-Pı	roducts	\$										
81. HAA5		2019	3		No	o Range pr		ob		0 60		60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2019	1		.91	1 – 1.04 m		g/l	0 MI		MD)RL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulate	ed Cont	amina	nts										
Germanium	N	2018*	7		No	No Range		UG/L		0.3 MRL 0.3		IRL 0.3	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals, a byproduct of zin ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications
Bromide	N	2018*	48	9	30	301 - 489		G/L					Naturally-occurring element found in the earth's crust and at low concentrations in seawater, and in some surface and groun water, cobaltous chloride was formerly used in medicines and as a germicide
Manganese	N	2018*	25	.9	.92 – 25.9		U	G/L					Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemicals; essential nutrient

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Our system # 130019 received a monitoring violation for the Disinfection By-Products Rule for 2018. Samples will be taken at the next required sampling period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

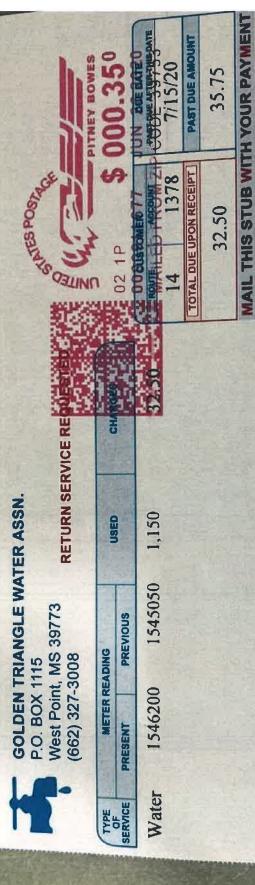
To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the CITY OF WEST POINT is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 92%.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Golden Triangle Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



PAY BY 20TH TO AVOID CUTOFF!

Service From 5/22/2020 TO 6/23/2020 ACCOUNT 1378 6/26/20

PAST DUE AMOUNT	35.75
LATE CHARGE AFTER OUE DATE	3.25
UPON RECEIPT	32.50
CLASS	
READ	23
METER	9

...ANPPRETNUENTSOR PAY AT THE OFFICE!!!!!

CREDIT CARD MACHINE IS OUT OF ORDER
To view our 2019 CCR please visit

https://msrwa.org/2019ccr/goldentriangle2.pdf

Miller Linda 80 Valley Street Starkville MS 39759